

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.
In Advance, \$3 for six months.

NOTICE.—Having a large amount of business demanding undivided attention, and which, in addition to my editorial labors, is more than I can well attend to, and as this will probably continue to be the case for three or four weeks to come, I have engaged the services of Rev. D. EMERSON, for the time named, and who will take charge of the editorial department of to-morrow evening's paper.

O. CLEMENS.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 7th, 1853.

LIBRARIES.

That the inestimable importance of public libraries, especially to the young men of business towns, is getting to be very generally acknowledged, is shown by the manner in which all cities of any note and very many villages in our land have entered into the measure of establishing them. Our enterprising sister State, Illinois, especially, is said to have been very forward in this matter, and her villages are generally much in advance of those upon this side.

Hannibal ought, by this time, to have had comfortable rooms for the purposes of a library, debating clubs, and even the beginning of a commercial college; and all these ought to exist to fill those rooms. She has the energy, if she has the will. Present improvement and her manifest coming destiny point out to her to be stirring in the matter. By a little wise consultation and united action, the ball might be easily started and rolled up which should give to our young men, for their home, a handsome suite of rooms, a good library, a debating society, and valuable lectures on literary and scientific subjects. Most cities have now an association called "The Mercantile Library Association," composed of merchants and their clerks, and conferring substantially the benefits mentioned above.

Shall not Hannibal be blessed in this way this winter?

We shall recur to this subject again.

Railroad from Palmyra to Quincy.

In another column will be found two articles, one from the Palmyra Whig and one from the Quincy Whig, stating that arrangements have been commenced, looking toward the building of a railroad, under our general railroad law, from Palmyra to Quincy. This new project is a further exhibition of the enterprise of the citizens of Palmyra and Quincy in building up their respective places.—[Hannibal Journal.]

From the above paragraph it would seem that the Quincy and Palmyra road has the same effect upon Hannibal as that of the quack's "purely vegetable" medicine which made all his patients "die easy." If the statement is true, we cannot but admire the stoical resignation of the Journal editor. The people of Hannibal must be disciples of Diogenes, or fatally infatuated. Perhaps they can't avoid the threatened danger, and having determined not to despise the "day of small things," will settle down into a quiet retail trade in tape, buttons and cheap prints. Perhaps most of them expect to remove to Quincy; which we advise them to do, if the Palmyra "cut-off" is built. Will our Hannibal friends inform us as to the state of the case? Don't tell us about your wealth and enterprise, and ability of competition. We know all about that; but tell us what is your general law, and if the right of a company to build the road is clear. If it is, we must say to Hannibal, with deep grief, "may the Lord have mercy on your soul." In the mean time we commend this abominable "cut-off" to the notice of the editor of the Chicago Democrat.—[Pittsfield Free Press.]

In answer to our neighbor of the Free Press, we must state that our quiet remarks originated from a sense of justice and propriety in refraining from opposition to a project precisely similar to one we are seeking to accomplish in Illinois. It would not have seemed liberal to oppose the road from Palmyra to Quincy merely on local grounds. This is the principle we asserted in blaming Quincy for her unjust, bitter opposition to the Pike county road. They have the authority, under our general railroad law, to build the road from Palmyra to Quincy; and whether they ever build it or not, we are

disposed to mete out to others as much liberality as we claim for ourselves.

We do not think the road, if it should be built, will injure Hannibal so much as the editor of the Free Press appears to imagine.

The following letter is some encouragement to apprentices in country printing offices, as it shows that it is practicable to acquire enough knowledge of the business in a Western country office, to command the best situations, West or East. There are a great many who suppose that no mechanical business can be learned well in the West:

New York, Aug. 31, 1853.

My dear Mother:

New York is at present overstocked with printers; and I suppose they are from the South, driven North by the yellow fever. I got a permanent situation on Monday morning, in a book and job office, and went to work. The printers here are badly organized, and therefore have to work for various prices. These prices are 23, 25, 28, 30, 32, and 35 cents per 1,000 ems. The price I get is 23 cents; but I did very well to get a place at all, for there are thirty or forty—yes, fifty good printers in the city with no work at all; besides, my situation is permanent, and I shall keep it till I can get a better one. The office I work in is John A. Gray's, 97 Cliff street, and, next to Harper's, is the most extensive in the city. In the room in which I work I have forty compositors for company. Taking compositors, pressmen, stereotypers, and all, there are about two hundred persons employed in the concern. The "Knickerbocker," "New York Recorder," "Choral Advocate," "Jewish Chronicle," "Littell's Living Age," "Irish —," and half a dozen other papers and periodicals are printed here, besides an immense number of books. They are very particular about spacing, justification, proofs, etc., and even if I do not make much money, I will learn a great deal. I thought Ustick was particular enough, but acknowledge now that he was not old-maidish. Why, you must put exactly the same space between every two words, and every line must be spaced alike. They think it dreadful to space one line with three or four spaces, and the next one with five ems. However, I expected this, and worked accordingly from the beginning; and out of all the proofs I saw, without boasting, I can say mine was by far the cleanest. In St. Louis, Mr. Baird said my proofs were the cleanest that were ever set in his office. The foreman of the Anzeiger told me the same—foreman of the Watchman the same; and with all this evidence, I believe I do set a clean proof.

My boarding house is more than a mile from the office; and I can hear the signal calling the hands to work before I start down; they use a steam whistle for that purpose. I work in the fifth story; and from one window I have a pretty good view of the city, while another commands a view of the shipping beyond the Battery; and the "forest of masts," with all sorts of flags flying, is no mean sight. You have everything in the shape of water craft, from a fishing smack to the steamships and men-of-war; but packed so closely together for miles, that when close to them you can scarcely distinguish one from another.

Of all the commodities, manufactures—or whatever you please to call it—in New York, trundle-bed trash—children I mean—take the lead. Why, from Cliff street, up Frankfort to Nassau street, six or seven squares—my road to dinner—I think I could count two hundred brats. Niggers, mulattoes, quadroons, Chinese, and some the Lord no doubt originally intended to be white, but the dirt on whose faces leaves one uncertain as to that fact, block up the little, narrow street; and to wade through this mass of human vermin, would raise the ire of the most patient person that ever lived. In going to and from my meals, I go by the way of Broadway—and to cross Broadway is the rub—but once across, it is the rub for two or three squares. My plan—and how could I choose another, when there is no other—is to get into the crowd; and when I get in, I am borne, and rubbed, and crowded along, and need scarcely trouble myself about using my own legs; and when I get out, it seems like I had been pulled to pieces and very badly put together again.

Last night I was in what is known as one of the finest fruit saloons in the world. The whole length of the huge, glittering hall is filled with beautiful ornamented marble slab tables, covered with the finest fruit I ever saw in my life. I suppose the fruit could not be mentioned with which they could not supply you. It is a perfect palace. The gas lamps hang in clusters of half a dozen together—representing grapes, I suppose—all over the hall.

P. S. The printers have two libraries in town, entirely free to the craft; and in these I can spend my evenings most pleasantly. If books are not good company, where will I find it?

The "Knickerbocker," for September, has appeared upon our table with its usual regularity, and its usual store of useful and fancy reading. Terms, to single subscribers, in advance, only \$3 a year; two copies, \$5; five copies and upward, \$2 each.

LECTURES ON MUSIC.—Last night Professor Belcher delivered an instructive lecture upon the elements of music, in which he seemed to prove to the satisfaction of the audience, that the elements of music can be easily taught in a few lessons. A class has been made up. Another lecture will be given to-night at the Christian Church, and a special invitation is extended to the public. The exercises will no doubt be quite interesting, as well as instructive.

Proceedings of the City Council.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1853.

Roll called. Present, Martin, Mayor pro tem; Councilmen Dowling, Gano, Brice, Ruffner, Setles, Westfall, Snider and Bacon.

Proceedings read and approved.

The Committee on Calaboose reported that they have examined various sites for the location of the same, and reported proposals of Z. G. Draper and F. C. and H. Schneider.

On motion, Mr. Draper's proposals were returned back to the committee, and Mr. Schneider's laid on the table.

The Committee on Accounts reported the following accounts for allowance:

Thos. Brittingham, - - - - -	\$12 00
Geo. G. Carey, - - - - -	19 76
Jas. Epperson, - - - - -	6 00
P. J. Wills, - - - - -	24 00
Thos. Ketchum, - - - - -	3 44
S. Rains, - - - - -	18 00
B. B. Wentworth, - - - - -	5 75
F. Franklin, - - - - -	5 00
R. N. Anderson, - - - - -	4 00
T. S. Foster, - - - - -	8 00
H. A. Westfall, - - - - -	85 36
Smith & Dick, - - - - -	1 00
M. P. Green, - - - - -	25 00
P. Holtzman, - - - - -	24 00
C. D. Bourne, - - - - -	20 65
Bill Costs C. C. P., - - - - -	38 25
A. W. Lamb, - - - - -	108 50
Geo. Cook, - - - - -	2 00

On motion, the accounts were allowed, and made payable sixty days after date.

Bid of Turner & Patridge for calaboose, was received, read, and laid on the table.

B. M. Hawkins, City collector, reported amount of money collected for the month of August, as follows:

Licenses, - - - - -	\$71 50
Wharfage, - - - - -	195 00
Taxes, - - - - -	1404 87
Special tax, - - - - -	584 99
Dog tax, - - - - -	14 50
Hay Scales, - - - - -	12 00

\$2282.86

Ordered filed.

On motion, of Mr. Gano, Resolved; that the Mayor be, and is hereby authorized to sell the East half of lot 5 in block 5 Centre street. Passed.

Committee on Ordinances, reported an Ordinance entitled "An ordinance in relation to Wharfage," which was read for information, and on motion, the rule was dispensed with, and the ordinance was read Second and Third time and passed, and ordered to the Mayor.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit twenty dollar bills on the Marine Bank of Chicago are afloat. They are beautifully engraved, a large part of the bill being genuine work. It is thought that the counterfeiters by some means must have got hold of genuine plates on some other bank. It is sufficient protection to those who will remember it, to say that the bank has never issued any twenty dollar bills.—Quincy Whig.

For the Journal.

To the Editor of the Hannibal Journal:

DEAR SIR—I see in your paper my name published as one of the nominees to fill the municipal offices of this city, made at the meeting of the Temperance Reform Association, which met on last Monday night; and lest it may be considered by my friends that I gave my sanction to such a nomination, I beg leave, through your paper, to state that about a month or more ago I announced myself to the people of this city as a candidate for the office of Recorder, at the approaching November election. I came out at the solicitation of many of my personal friends as an independent candidate. I have not sought a formal nomination from any set or association, and protest against such, and place myself before the people of this city in the attitude which I at first assumed; and if they see proper to elect me to the office, the only pledge that I make is, that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office under my oath to the best of my humble ability.

I feel under many obligations to my friends for past favors, and hope they will not forget me the first of November.

Sept. 10, 1853.

I. L. HOLT.

An Outline of Senator Atchison's Speech at Parkville,

Aug. 6th, 1853.

(Continued.)

The western counties of this State are the wealthiest and most populous in it, except St. Louis. The people of the Platte country have achieved it fifteen years, what it has taken other parts of the State thirty years to do. Not that we have a much better soil; not that we have more enterprise and industry; not that we are nearer the Eastern, or Southern markets, not that we have any advantages of navigation or manufactures; but from the frontier trade. It gives us the very best market at home for all our products. What is it that has built up our counties and towns, but the frontier trade; the towns of St. Joseph, Weston, and this flourishing town of Parkville; situated here at the mouth of Platte river, in sight of Nebraska, on the banks of this monarch of all rivers? What is it that has built up the flourishing towns of Kansas, and Westport, and others? It is the frontier trade.

Here, permit me to mention one fact.—This town of Parkville, although situated on the banks of the Missouri, and commanding the commerce of a large and beautiful country, could not have reached her present flourishing and prosperous condition without the frontier trade, which she enjoyed.—Parkville has almost as much population, as much wealth, and more commerce, although, but five or six years old; than Liberty, the Seat of Justice for Clay, a rich, and populous county, and thirty years old. This trade, this commerce will go west, with the settlement of the country. It will accompany our population to the frontier, wherever that shall be. Was it strange, that I should hesitate, that I should doubt, that I should be opposed to the introduction of the bill.

But there was another difficulty of a graver character. Col. Benton, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay and others told us that the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, excluded slavery from this Territory and that Congress had the power to pass such a law; that it was Constitutional, &c. Benton, in one of his speeches, declared there was no slave territory belonging to the United States.—That Mexican law excluded slavery from the Territories acquired by the treaty with that Republic at the close of the war; that the Missouri Compromise excluded slavery from all the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30', not included in the limits of the State of Missouri, (this very Territory of Nebraska,) was it then strange that I should hesitate about sustaining Mr. Hall's bill. Missouri is, and always has been a slave State. A large portion of my constituents are slaveholders—could it be expected that I would be very anxious about organizing a Territory from which a large portion of my constituents would be excluded. The State of Missouri is now bounded on two sides by free States; organize this Territory, then we are bounded on three sides by free States or Territory.

What would be the effect upon slave property in Missouri and in this neighborhood, it requires no prophet to tell. It is a problem not difficult to solve; a pious and philanthropic class of men who observe the "higher law," and whose duty it is to attend to others' business, and think that they are rendering God good service in stealing their neighbors' negroes.—But, fellow citizens, that I may be clearly understood in relation to this point, I now declare to you, that I will not vote for a bill to organize a Government for the Territory of Nebraska, unless that bill leaves the Territory open for settlement to all the people of the United States, without restriction or limitation; open to the slaveholder as well as the non-slaveholder. I will vote for no bill that directly, or indirectly, makes a discrimination between the citizens of the different States of this